

281,580 was the TIMES' circulation for last week.

The STAR'S circulation for last week was 183,469

# The Evening Times

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ONE CENT.

The Times last week printed and circulated 97,000 copies more than its nearest newspaper competitor in Washington.

## MORALS OF LITTLE ONES

Religious Education Should Be Given at an Early Age.

### DISCUSSION OF QUESTIONS

The Second Session of the Congress Was Shrimly Attended—A Number of Fine Papers Presented and Read. General Opinion of the Importance of Christian Teaching.

The session this morning of the American Society of Religious Education at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church was shrimly attended. A number of ladies were present, and they appeared greatly interested in the discussion of religious education.

Dr. J. M. Gregory presided, and after the meeting had been opened with devotional exercises the first theme of the morning was taken up. The subject was "Religious Education Defined," and a most interesting paper was read by Dr. F. B. Palmer, principal of the State Normal School, Fredonia, N. Y.

The speaker handled the subject very exhaustively, and demonstrated that he had given a great deal of attention to the training of youth. How to train the mind to religious doctrine and at the same time have the child learn appreciation of the most difficult problems with which the religious teacher has to deal, he said.

"We do not instruct children, do not train them, do not inform them unless their minds are prepared to lay hold of the truth we set before them."

He advocated the making of education real by teaching the Bible and taking truth as the standard. After reviewing the subject carefully Dr. Palmer said that the personality of God is of the highest consequence; that which is of the greatest importance for all generations to learn is the character of this personality. To determine this the Bible is the only reliable standard.

THE NEW SYSTEM. Dr. Palmer was liberally applauded when he concluded. Dr. Gregory then introduced Hon. Edwin Willets, late Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Willets stated that he was a firm believer in the new system of education, namely the training of all faculties of the individual. He desired to emphasize one suggestion, and that was studying the personality of God. If there is anything in this new process of education it is the study of the individual.

A great deal of education in the past has been wasted. The same food will not digest with one person that will with another. There is no such thing as common food in all of its aspects in all of its workings. The man or woman who can read the child's mind and study its faculties can administer the instruction that is needed. Mr. Willets read a short paper on the defining of religious education. Conscience can be educated; the moral spirit can be developed; religious thought can be directed and strengthened. The center is also true. Religious education may be defined as that training of all the faculties of the human being which will best promote spiritual and religious life. Also to cover all processes employed among children and adults to impart a knowledge of sacred things, to develop the spiritual powers, and to conform the life to a religious ideal.

"Old Problems in New Lights" was the next theme taken up. The paper was read by Miss Anna Tolman Smith of the Bureau of Education. She spoke of the spirit of unrest in the educational world, and the causes which led to it. The separation of church and school has affected education. To the school is given the task of preparing the children for this life. To the church the task of preparing them for the life to come. A man may be one thing in this life, and an entirely different thing for the balance of eternity.

THE UNION OF FORCES. The school feels the need of ethical purpose; the church recognizes that it is a missionary for time as well as for eternity. The speaker brooded a good deal of time to educational institutions and their usefulness. She thought that in every school the question, "How a man can raise himself to the highest state" should be taught.

She advocated the union of educational forces—Christianity and science; also that the church investigate the course of studies in the schools. The paper was discussed by Miss Edith C. Westcott, principal of the Western High School, of this city. She took issue with Miss Smith on a few points, but agreed with her in the main. The cause of the present unrest, she thought, is the reaction against the abnormal system, and an effort toward a broad, new system. The basis of study in the public school is the spirit of Christianity. The schools in the slums of the district are as advanced in their work as the schools in the northwestern section.

Tonking upon the Sunday schools, Miss Westcott said there was a great field for reform. She advocated the doing away with the old method of selecting Sunday school teachers and supplanting them with trained teachers—skilled labor. She favored the giving of 75 per cent of all the revenues of the church to the building up of the Sunday school.

"Fill the Sunday schools in this way," she said, "and you will have to enlarge your churches to accommodate the army of Christians who will spring up."

If the Christian church of America takes up the kindergarten with the same enthusiasm with which it has the Christian Endeavor Society, the question of counteracting the evils of the slums will have been solved.

At the conclusion of Miss Westcott's remarks the fourth theme, "Religious education in the different periods of life," was taken up. Rev. S. L. Belter, vice-chancellor of the American University, was the first speaker. He prefaced his remarks by stating that man is essentially a religious being. Religion is not an external or extraneous matter in any sense whatever. Man should be considered not simply as an individual, but

## TYPHOID FEVER AT MARASH.

Villagers in a State of Terror—Relief Agents at Oorfa.

Constantinople, April 21.—A letter received here from Marash, dated April 8, says that typhoid fever is increasing in that city and that both of the doctors who were sent there to work among the sick are themselves prostrated with the disease. The city is quiet, but the inhabitants of the outlying villages are in a state of terror and are flocking into the city. Very few are working in the fields. There have been several cases of enforced conversion to Islamism.

The relief agents at Oorfa have distributed relief to 8,000 widows and orphans. There is some trouble here over the prohibition of foreign newspapers from entering Turkey. The agents of the Press are now permanently forbidden entrance.

## DEATH OF GEORGE BOGUS

Fatal Illness of the President of Carroll Institute.

He Was a Highly Esteemed Business Man, and Belonged to Religious and Charitable Societies.

Mr. George Bogus, president of the Carroll Institute, died early this morning at his home, on O street between Fourth and Fifth northwest. He had been ill but three or four days as the result of a severe attack of pneumonia.

During last night his condition became much worse, and Dr. Evans was hastily summoned. The end was at hand, however, and in a few minutes he died.

Mr. Bogus was not married, but a sister and two brothers survive. The deceased was well known in religious and charitable circles of this city, and besides his connection with the Carroll Institute, is treasurer of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed, but it has been announced that the remains will be removed from his home to the Carroll Institute, where they will lie in state.

George Bogus was born in Wertheim, Germany, fifty-five years ago. When but seven years old he came to America with his parents and settled in Maryland.

Later he moved to Washington and was employed as clerk in the wood and coal office of Thomas Young, on Ninth street, where the Academy of Music now stands.

Afterward he engaged in the business for himself and acquired a small fortune. He was one of the founders of Carroll Institute, in 1873, and has always been one of its strongest supporters.

He was the first treasurer, and in October, 1894, was elected president of the institution, which office he held at the time of his death.

On Thursday the funeral will take place from St. Patrick's Church at 3 o'clock.

## CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Hearing Before House Committee—District Bill Amendments.

The House Committee on Civil Service Reform gave a hearing this afternoon at 2 o'clock on the bill to extend the civil service to the district.

The District Commissioners were represented by Col. Truesdell; the Civil Service Reform Association by John Joy Wilson, Rev. Alex. Mackay-Smith, Hon. Charles Lyman, H. B. F. McFarland, and F. L. Sigsbee; the Board of Trade by Mr. S. W. Woodward and Rufus H. Thayer; and the Civic Center by Hon. E. H. Willets and others. All made strong addresses in favor of the measure.

Mr. McMillan introduced two amendments to the District appropriation bill.

A great deal of discussion followed the reading of three District citizens who shall examine thoroughly the present system and course of study in the seventh and eighth divisions of the public schools, with a view to introducing such changes as may be found necessary to enlarge the industrial feature of the commission is to report to the Commissioners for the use of Congress. It shall have power to send for persons and papers.

The other is that the unexpended balance for the removal of Hancock circle, at Sixteenth and T streets, shall be used to enlarge and beautify the reservation at this point. They were referred.

## MARIE BARBER'S NEW TRIAL.

It Has Been Ordered by the New York Court of Appeals.

Albany, N. Y., April 21.—The court of appeals has reversed the judgment of conviction for murder of the lower court and ordered a new trial in the case of Marie Barber of New York city, who is in Sing Sing prison awaiting execution for the murder of her betrayer, Domenico Cataldo. Cataldo had refused to marry her after promising to do so some two months before the murder, and in the days before the murder she was driven, she sought him one day in a saloon and cut his throat, while he sat at a table playing cards.

The court of appeals reverses the judgment of the lower court both upon the evidence and the charge to the jury. Judge O'Brien writes the opinion and all the judges present concur in the decision.

## Protestant Marriages in Ecuador.

Chicago, April 21.—At the Methodist meeting yesterday a letter was read by Rev. John Lee, who is in charge of the movement to secure State recognition of Protestant marriages in certain South American countries, from the Ecuadorian consul general in the United States on the subject. He informs the ministers that he is sorry to say the Ecuadorian press has only begun to refer to the agitation in this country and that the government had not decided on anything yet. He hopes the next national convention there will take up the matter.

## Charged With Murder.

Chicago, April 21.—John M. Ryan, a walking delegate for the Painters and Decorators' Union and sergeant at arms of the Building Trades Council, was held to the grand jury without bail yesterday by the coroner's jury at one of the two men who murdered John T. Smith, secretary and treasurer of the Patek-Smith Company, palaters and decorators, Saturday afternoon, at his place of business in the downtown district, by hitting him on the head with a piece of gas pipe.

## DISTRICT IN CONGRESS

Senate Committee Report on the Care of Children.

### CHANGE OF THE METHODS

The Cost Here Is Very Much Greater Than in Several of the Western States Whose Systems Are Believed to Be Perfect—Hearing on the Civil Service Extension Bill.

The question of the care of dependent children has been under long and careful consideration by two groups of Senators, the District Committee and the Appropriations Committee, and they have arrived at practically the same conclusion.

The report of the District Committee made in connection with Senate 1782, a bill to empower the Commissioners to appoint the trustees of the Industrial Home School, was presented this morning by Mr. McMillan. The board of trustees is at present self-perpetuating.

The report says this bill is the first step in a reorganization of child-caring methods in this district.

The committee found the work of caring for dependent children here in a state bordering on chaos. At the outset it was found that the States of Michigan and Minnesota, whose system of caring for dependent children is nearly perfect, spend annually \$35,000 and \$25,000, respectively, for this purpose, while this District, with one-tenth the population of the first and one-fifth the population of the second, spends \$40,880.

Leaving out founding institutions and considering appropriations to other private institutions for caring for children, the amount is increased to \$50,780. Why should it cost \$5,000 to \$15,000 more here than in those States, is asked.

The items of expense set down are: Board of Children's Guardians, \$20,000; Industrial Home School, \$9,900; National Association for Colored Women and Children, \$8,000; salary of police humane agent, \$1,000; St. John's Orphanage, \$1,500; German Orphan Asylum, \$1,500; St. Rose Industrial School, \$4,500; St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, \$1,500.

### A SERIOUS QUESTION.

Disclaiming any hostility to the private charitable institutions the committee says it is a serious question whether public appropriations do not deplete the sense of duty on the part of the private and stifle charitable instincts in a community growing in wealth as this is growing.

The most effective plan of dealing with neglected children is that which finds the children, brings them before a proper tribunal to establish the fact of dependency, and turns them over to some established public agency to be restored to a home, either the improved home of their parents, or of foster parents.

In order to fit children taken from streets and slums for home life a course of training is necessary. This training is already supporting all the agencies that go to make up this approved system. The difficulty is that these agencies are working independently and often in antagonism. The purpose of the report is to suggest a way to place all under one control in order to secure harmony of effort and economy of expense.

### WHAT THE PLAN IS.

This plan provides for the detection of cases of cruelty, the ascertainment of dependency, the placing of children in private institutions, supported in part by the public, or their commitment to public institutions, the fitting them for homes, the placing them in homes, and the sending them to these homes as a safeguard.

It is noted that the Senate Appropriations Committee in considering the same problem reached the same result, practically. That committee's amendment to the District appropriation bill, however, undertakes only a part of the reorganization proposed by this committee.

"A comprehensive plan would systematize the work of the Humane Society, the Board of Children's Guardians, the Industrial Home School, the National Association for the Relief of Colored Women, and Children, and in the hands of the board of a single board. It is the system, not the individual work, that should be changed."

First, the police humane agent should be transferred to the Board of Children's Guardians. The services of the present agent of the board could not be required.

Second, Courts now having jurisdiction should be permitted to commit to any institution that receives public money for such work. They should not be allowed to refuse them as now.

### THE SCHOOLS.

The two industrial schools, now supported wholly from the public funds, should be placed under direct public supervision, or else the Industrial Home School should be placed under the control of the board of a single board. It is the system, not the individual work, that should be changed."

Teachers should not be detailed from the school force as now, but specially selected and should not be a charge on school funds.

Fourth, The Board of Children's Guardians should control schools supported by the District, and the members of the board should be appointed by the Commissioners and the Commissioners should submit annual estimates for carrying on the work.

This board should be composed of citizens of the highest class and every care should be taken to secure members who will work together harmoniously.

The facts upon which these conclusions are based occupy over fifty printed pages of the report.

The House District Committee will Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock give a hearing on the bill providing for a westward extension of the Columbia Street Railway.

Mr. Tawney has introduced in the House a bill for the improvement of the public service, by optional and compulsory retirement of certain government employees, and for the creation of a fund for the benefit of such employees.

It has heretofore been described in The Times, and it is proposed to withhold from the salaries of all employees 3 per centum or so much thereof as the Secretary of the Treasury may on the 1st day of July of each year determine to be necessary for the purposes specified. The sum so withheld is to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the "Civil

## THE MASSACHUSETTS IDEA



Of Miss Democracy's Salvation.

service retirement fund" as a special deposit to be expended for the benefit of the employees who shall be retired.

Mr. Babcock has, by request, introduced in the House the bill offered by Mr. Frye in the Senate to incorporate the United States Annuity Company of Washington.

### KOREA'S APPEAL TO RUSSIA.

Yokohama, April 21.—The envoy who has been sent to Russia by the Korean government has not only been empowered to raise a loan of \$8,000,000, but to ask for Russian troops to guard the king's palace.

He has also been authorized to request that Russian advisors be sent to the Korean government and ask for Russian military instructors to organize a Korean army.

Nine Russian warships are now at Nagasaki.

### DUEL STANDS CONDEMNED

Declaration of a Nobleman in the German Reichstag.

Dr. Von Bennigsen, leader of National Liberals, scored Bebel and the Socialists—Upstart Ensnared.

Berlin, April 21.—The anti-duelling debate was resumed in the Reichstag today. Count Andreas von Bismarck, independent, declared that recourse to the duel was unnecessary and that the practice stood condemned by the German people.

Dr. Von Bennigsen, the National Liberal leader, said that he was opposed to the custom of duelling, but he did not believe that Herr Bebel, the socialist leader, who in weighed against duelling as a "public scandal" in yesterday's debate, was a proper person to act as supreme judge of the upper classes or to make a parade of moral indignation.

He was the same Bebel, who after the events of 1871, enlivened the Paris commune, and now commends the commune as an example to follow.

These remarks created a great uproar, the socialist members rising to their feet and shouting loudly for the president to ring the bell and call the speaker to order, but Baron Von Buol-Berenberg, the president, remained unmoved, and the uproar subsided.

Dr. Von Bennigsen resumed, said that duelling, which had been the best source of agitation for the Socialists, had been nursed by a scandal-mongering press.

The speaker was again interrupted by a Socialist uproar, led by Herr Singer.

Dr. Von Bennigsen, when he was again able to be heard, maintained the truth of his declaration and said that he had spoken of the press in general, not excepting the great journals.

### NO MORE TRIALS THIS WEEK.

Compromise Reached in the Oleomargarine Cases.

Messrs. Wilson and Davis, counsel for the oleomargarine people, made a determined fight in Judge Cole's court this forenoon for a postponement of the remaining cases pending the court of appeals shall dispose of the case of Wilks C. Frasier, the first one against whom a conviction was secured, and who took an appeal yesterday.

The effect was a partial success. It was finally resolved to try another case today, that of Israel C. Kollock, and then to enjoy a cessation in the court business until next Monday morning, when Messrs. Walter F. and Joseph Wilkins will be placed on trial. A few more cases will probably be tried before the month is up.

The trial of Mr. Kollock was then proceeded with.

### Brakemen Killed in a Wreck.

Lancaster, Pa., April 21.—A disastrous freight wreck occurred on the Reading and Columbia Railroad at Manheim early this morning, the night freight running into a car which had been blown from a siding onto the track.

sports of the turf, and he maintained large racing stables. His principal residence of late years was in Paris, but a great part of his time was spent in England.

Paris, April 21.—M. Jean Baptiste Leon Say, the celebrated French statesman, died this morning, aged seventy years. He was born in Paris June 6, 1826.

On December 7, 1872, he was made minister of finance by M. Thiers, on whose downfall he naturally left office (May 24, 1873.). He again accepted the portfolio of finance in M. Buffet's administration in March, 1877. Soon afterward he was elected a senator.

He presided over an international monetary conference, held at the foreign office, Paris, in August, 1878. He retained the position of minister of finance in the first cabinet formed by President Grevy.

In April, 1880, he was appointed ambassador in London, with a view to his conducting the negotiations for a treaty of commerce, and he met with a cordial reception, but he returned to Paris in the course of a few weeks, in consequence of his having been elected president of the Senate.

Copenhagen, April 21.—Mr. B. P. Ingwersen, minister of public works in the Danish cabinet, died here today.

## ELECTION CASES IN HOUSE

Objection to the Postponement of the Bankruptcy Bill Debate.

Popular Goodwyn Is Entitled to the Seat of Democrat Cobb—The Minority Report.

Mr. Henderson in the House today asked unanimous consent to postpone the arrangement made last week to consider the bankruptcy bill on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week, to Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

Senate bill was passed re-enacting the law of 1891, authorizing the creation of a railroad bridge over the Arkansas river at Little Rock.

House bill was substituted for Senate bill for the relief of settlers on Northern Pacific second indenture belt who took their lands between August 16, 1887, and January 1, 1899, authorizing them to take other surveyed public lands for their holdings, the title to which has been declared void, and the bill passed.

Mr. Cooke submitted the report of the Committee on Elections, No. 1, upon the case of Joseph I. Reinacker vs. F. E. Dowling, from the Sixteenth Illinois district. The minority were given until Monday next in which to file their views.

Mr. Daniels, chairman of the Committee on Elections, No. 1, called up the report on the contest of Albert T. Goodwyn vs. James E. Cobb for the seat from the Fifth district of Alabama, declaring that Goodwyn, Populist, was entitled to the seat occupied by Cobb, Democrat.

The committee found that Cobb's majority of 508, as returned by the canvassing board, should be changed to one of 2,309 in favor of Goodwyn, because of frauds committed in the election. The minority, in the statement of their views, claimed that Goodwyn's right to the seat had not been established.

Mr. Roscoe opened the argument in support of the report of the majority.

### NO DISHONESTY IN SIGHT.

B. & O. Receiver Thinks There Has Been Mismanagement.

Baltimore, April 21.—Receiver Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company does not credit the statement published in New York this morning that there has been dishonesty in the handling of Baltimore and Ohio funds.

That there has been mismanagement, Mr. Murray believes, and expert accountants are now employed in learning just where in the losses, which led up to a receivership were made.

"If there has been \$3,000,000 or any other sum taken from the company without any value being received therefor," said Mr. Murray, "it is unknown to me. I do not believe it. Nor do I believe that any improper records belonging to the company and showing its transactions in past years, are missing."

"On the contrary from all I have learned of the matter in my brief connection with the road, I am of the belief that there is room for no stronger charge than that of mismanagement."

The fact that the floating debt of the Baltimore and Ohio Company had grown from \$3,500,000 in 1888 to \$16,000,000 when the receivers took charge; that securities had been sold, stock issued, etc., to the extent of some \$14,000,000, and that the \$30,000,000 that had been obtained had disappeared, has been public property for some days.

The local reorganization committee are now awaiting an explanation and accounting from the records left by those in whose stewardship the property was from 1888 to 1896. No plan of reorganization will be undertaken until that information is complete.

Major Alexander Shaw, a member of the reorganization committee, said that the New York publications were highly sensational; that no shortage had been discovered.

"When we investigate," he said, "there is no telling what we may find, but up to the present there has been nothing found as a source of dishonesty."

### Times Sporting Edition Tonight!

Racing Results . . .

. . . Baseball Results.

Out About 7 O'CLOCK.

## DENIED MORGAN'S WISH

Sick Senator Preferred It Just Before He Left Town.

### REPORT NOT TO GO IN RECORD

He Wanted Minority Statement on the Pacific Railroad Settlement Bill to Be Published in Congressional Record—Mr. Chandler Objected—Must Come Out Only as Printed Document.

Mr. Sherman in the Senate today reported from the Finance Committee an amendment to the House bill, already on the calendar, exempting bounty made from bounty trails from the provisions of the law relating to the manufacture of spirits. The amendment is to repeal the provision of existing law allowing a rebate of the tax on alcohol used in the arts and for medicinal purposes.

Senate bill to establish customs ports of delivery at Pueblo, Durango and Leadville, Col., and at such other points in Colorado as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, was passed.

Also Senate bill granting to the American Invalid Aid Society, of Boston, Mass., the abandoned Fort Marcy military reservation, near Santa Fe, New Mexico, as a sanatorium for pulmonary diseases. This is the bill introduced some weeks ago by Mr. Gallinger.

Mr. Pugh revealed the fact that he had yesterday withdrawn the minority report of his colleague (Mr. Morgan) on the Pacific Railroad settlement bill.

### MR. MORGAN'S STATEMENT.

His colleague had left Washington this morning, and had sent him a note asking him to present the minority report and have it printed in the Record, adding that it had no reference to the bill reported last week by the Pacific Railroad Committee, as he, Mr. Morgan, never seen that bill nor heard it discussed.

Mr. Gear, chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, explained that fact by stating that Mr. Morgan had been detained at his home by illness, and had been unable to attend the recent sessions of the committee.

Objection to having the report printed in the Record was made by Mr. Chandler, as unusual, and it was ordered to be printed as a document.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Cannon, to amend the act relating to the practicability of establishing near Washington a ground map of the United States was taken up, and Mr. Cannon addressed the Senate in explanation and advocacy of it.

One of his ideas was that towns and cities shown on this surface map would be lighted by electricity. The Mississippi river would be represented in water 2,000 yards in length and three feet wide; while Lake Michigan would have a water surface of 22,000 square yards.

He suggested, in conclusion, that a margin on this proposed ground map should be left for extensions of territory north and south, into which might come "crucified Cuba—the wound in her side healed," and other lands, so that the map might, at some time, show "all the lands of this hemisphere, across which no throne of earth could throw its shadow."

The resolution was placed on the calendar.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, and the discussion of the amendment for payment for legal services rendered to the "old settlers of Western Cherokees" was continued. Mr. Palmer opening it up, opposition to the amendment.

### WANTS NO JELLY FISHES.

Tillman Will Support Band if Nominated by Democrats.

St. Louis, Mo., April 21.—Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina arrived here yesterday. At noon he visited the merchants exchange and made a brief address.

Last night the Senator spoke for two hours to a crowded audience at the exposition building on "The new impending crisis." In an interview he said:

"If Mr. Band is nominated I will certainly support him. I will try to get the South Carolina delegation for him. We want no jelly fishes. We want men who are for silver and who will stand by us."

"If we go to Chicago and secure a delegation for 16 to 1 and then nominate a straddle bag, it will be simply to hang out an emblem of defeat."

"For all that we would sustain by the defeat of gold bugs, we would gain more by additions from free silver Republicans and the Populists. The time has come for a new alignment, and we want it made right now."

### COMMISSION FOR A WIFE.

Chicago Court Decides Such a Contract Must Be Carried Out.

Chicago, April 21.—A jury in Judge Tuttle's court yesterday agreed that Ernest Base, who came here from British Columbia two years ago, must pay \$900 a commission to William Frain, a real estate agent, for getting Base a wife.

Frain introduced a woman worth \$8,000 or \$10,000 to Base and they were married, but the husband paid only \$40 on account of the \$1,000 which he had promised to pay for a suitable wife. The defendant entered a formal plea, but did not defend the case in court. Frain said it was only a side deal with him.

### WEDNESDAY'S BENNING ENTRIES

Program for the Fourth Day of the Washington Club's Meet.

Benning Race Track, April 21.—Entries for Wednesday, April 22:

First race—Six furlongs. Will Elliott, and Buckner, 124; Grellan, 121; Volley, 107.